

### **Remarks**

The Office Action mailed July 14, 2004 has been carefully reviewed and the following remarks have been made in consequence thereof.

Claims 1-8, 10, 12-21, 23-25, 27, 29-39, and 42 are now pending in this application. No claims have been cancelled or added. All of these claims currently stand rejected.

The rejection of Claims 1-3, 6-7, 17-18, and 35-39 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Holupka et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,256,529 B1, hereinafter "Holupka") is respectfully traversed.

The Office continues to assert that Holupka et al. discloses a "rock mode." More particularly, the Office asserts that Holupka et al. discloses "... said volume autoview mode can be performed in a rock mode wherein a rotation angle is applied to a 3D model, said rotation angle varying cyclically as the 3D model is rendered from frame to frame (fig. 10 and col. 8 lines 10-25, where two angles ( $\theta$  and  $\phi$ ) that can vary from 0 to 360 degrees are incorporated into the image data to take into account the rotation and this is cyclical since cosine and sine functions are cyclical in nature).

The Office further asserted that "... applicant argues that the rock mode is well known to someone skilled in the art to be what is described in the prior art of Cooke, Jr., et al. (U.S. patent 6,574,629 B1) which is where the images are displayed from first to last and then repeated last to first. ... Furthermore if the feature of rock mode is well known to one skilled in the art as admitted by the applicant in his remarks, in paper #11, then the feature of rock mode is not patentable since well known and conventional methods are not patentable."

Although Applicants believe that the Office's interpretation of the term "rock mode" is counter to the plain meaning of the term as would be understood by one of ordinary skill in

the art, Applicants have, nonetheless, amended independent Claims 1, 19, and 35 to explicitly recite that the cyclical movement is a "back and forth" movement. It is submitted that the term "back and forth" is supported both at page 11, lines 23 to 26 of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/109,987, from which this Application claimed certain benefits, as well as on page 11, lines 20 to 23 of the present Application. These passages each recite, "Volume Autoview can be performed in a 'rock mode'. More specifically, a small rotation angle can be applied to the 3D model, typically about the vertical axis and normal to the viewing vector. The rotation angle varies cyclically as the 3D model is rendered from frame to frame."

The term "rock" inherently includes a back and forth meaning, as that term would be understood in the specification and claims by one of ordinary skill in the art. In addition to the examples of Cooke, Jr. et al. and the Stirling, VA weather radar site already of record, Applicants submit as Exhibit AA a set of pages from "Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged," Merriam-Webster, Inc., Publishers, Springfield, Massachusetts. This edition of the dictionary is copyright 1986 by Merriam-Webster, Inc.

The term "rock mode" is not defined therein. However, it is submitted that the first definition of the term "rock," denoted "<sup>1</sup>rock" near the bottom of the first column of page 1965, would be that understood by one of ordinary skill in the art in interpreting Applicants' claims. (None of the other superscript-numbered definitions is even remotely applicable: the definition of <sup>2</sup>rock is related to dancing, <sup>3</sup>rock is related to wool or flax, and <sup>4</sup>rock and <sup>5</sup>rock are both related to stones).

The definition of "<sup>1</sup>rock" is as follows:

"... vt **1 a** : to move (as a child) *back and forth* in or as if in a cradle **b** : to bring into or maintain in a state of rest, sleep or serenity by gentle motion *to and fro* ... **c** : to wash (placer gravel) in a cradle **d** : to prepare the surface of (a mezzotint plate) by the use of a cradle **2 a** : to cause (as a cradle) to sway gently *backward and forward* ... **b (1)** : to cause to shake violently ... (2) to

daze with a vigorous blow ... (3) : to astonish or disturb esp. by upsetting cherished opinions or customary ways of life ... **c** (1) : to dislodge (something struck or wedged *by rhythmic back and forth movement* ... (2) to move clumsily *first from one side and the from the other* ... (3) : to move (airplane wings) *up and down* usu. as a signal ... **d** : to move (a vehicle or animal) at a steady fairly rapid state ~ *vi* **1 a** : to move violently *backward and forward* under impact ... **b** (1) : to move gently and rhythmically *back and forth* ... (2) : to sit and move *back and forth* in a rocking chair ... **c** : to sway gently under outside impact ... **2 a** : to react with intense emotion ... **b** : to seem to sway as if in response to human illness or emotion ... **3 a** : to move forward at a steady rhythmic pace ... **b** : to move forward at high speeds ... **4** : to sing, play music, or dance in a quick lively tempo ..." [emphasis is added. Entomology, idioms not relevant to the case at hand, pronunciation, and examples are omitted]

It is submitted that the only *reasonable* interpretation of the term "<sup>1</sup>rock" in Applicants' specification and claims inherently implies a back and forth or to and fro action of some sort. Definitions of <sup>1</sup>rock that do *not* mention such motion or activity are not relevant to the term "rock mode" as used in Applicants' claims or description and it is not reasonable to interpret the claims in accordance with the other definitions. For example, Applicants' application has nothing to do with washing something in a cradle or preparing a surface of something by the use of a cradle. Applicants' invention does not implicate shaking something violently (although it is submitted that "shaking" is *also* a back and forth movement) or astonishing or disturbing anyone or anything. Applicants' invention has nothing to do with moving a vehicle or an animal at a steady, fairly rapid state, or moving forward at a steady, rhythmic pace or at high speed. Nothing in the specification or claims has anything to do with any form of intense emotion, swaying as if in response to human illness or emotion, or singing, playing music, or dancing in a quick lively tempo.

Applicants further note that the definition of the *phrase* "back and forth" in the same dictionary uses the term "rock:" "... backwards and forwards : to and fro <a loose window shutter swinging *back and forth*> <to rock *back and forth* on his heels" [emphasis in original].

Moreover, the passage in Applicants' specification cited as supporting the term "back and forth" clearly would be read by one of ordinary skill in the art as defining the term "rock"

as a back and forth action. That passage cites that "... a *small* rotation angle can be applied to the 3D model, typically about the vertical axis and normal to the viewing vector. The rotation angle varies cyclically ..." [emphasis added]. A *small* rotation angle can vary cyclically *only* if it is varied back and forth. (To the extent that one might argue that a continually increasing or decreasing angle should be considered as a "cyclical" angle of rotation, Applicants note that such an angle could hardly be considered "small" by any reasonable interpretation, nor is such a "cyclical" activity consistent either with Applicants' example or with the only reasonably applicable usual and customary meanings of the term "rock.")

Applicants believe that the Office is either misconstruing the teachings of Holupka or is asserting that an updating of volume images somehow is inherently a "rock mode." The Office asserted that Holupka discloses to update to 3D/volume images in real time and to include the rotational angles into the volume images. The updating in real time of the volume images with the rotation angle was interpreted by the Office as a "rock mode" because the images are changed/updated with the change in the rotation angles. However, the so-called "rotation angles" are angles dependent upon the location of a viewer's eye. See Figure 6 and col. 8, lines 13 to 14. Holupka calculates a "rotation matrix" that is used to "rotate" an entire image to the position specified by the viewing parameters (i.e., angles  $\theta$  and  $\phi$ ). There is no cyclical rocking effect taught or suggested for this rotation or for the location of the viewer's eye in Holupka. Thus, the "rotation angles," even if they change in real time, do not represent any sort of "cyclical" or "rocking" effect.

To the extent that the Office may be asserting that such effects are inherent in the teachings of Holupka, the fact that a certain result or characteristic *may* occur or be present in the prior art is not sufficient to establish the inherency of that result or characteristic. In re Rijckaert, 28 USPQ2d 1955, 1957 (Fed. Cir. 1993) To establish inherency, the extrinsic evidence "must make clear that the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill. Inherency, however, may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere

fact that a certain thing may result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient." In re Robertson, 49 USPQ2d 1949, 1950-51 (Fed. Cir. 1999) In relying upon a theory of inherency, an examiner must provide a basis in fact and/or technical reasoning to reasonably support the determination that the allegedly inherent characteristic necessarily flows from the teachings of the applied prior art." Ex parte Levy, 17 USPQ2d 1461, 1464 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1990). Applicants submit that no such showing has been made, nor can one be made.

Alternately, the Office might be asserting that, because a CT or MR device can be used (Holupka at col. 4, lines 24-26), the "real time" view corresponds to the rotation of a gantry or other rotating component of the device. Applicants submit that, in view of the definitions at Figure 6 and col. 8, lines 13 to 14, the "rotation" that is relevant to the generation of images is only a rotation of a 3-D image volume to a specific position at which the observer is located. Despite the use of the term "rotation angles" and "real time," there is no "rock mode" or "cyclically varying rotation angle" applied to a 3D model, as in Applicants' Claim 1, but rather, at most, only a "varying" rotation angle applied to a 3D model. Therefore, Applicants Claim 1 is not anticipated by Holupka. A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

Regarding the Office's assertion that Applicants argue that the rock mode is "well known to someone of ordinary skill in the art" in paper #11, this is a misstatement of Applicants' argument. Applicant argued, at page 8 of paper #11, that "Applicants submit that the Office's interpretation of the term 'rock mode' is counter to the plain meaning of the term as would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art *interpreting Applicant's specification*." [emphasis added]. Also on page 8, the meaning of "rock mode" is described "*as it would be understood* by one of ordinary skill in the art." Nowhere in paper #11 do Applicants admit or imply that rock more is "*well known*" to someone of ordinary skill in the art. Furthermore, the Office mischaracterizes Cooke, Jr. et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,574,629 B1) as "prior art," which it is not. This reference, while approximately contemporaneous with Applicants' filing and thus indicative of how one would interpret the term "rock mode," does

not predate the filing date of Applicants Provisional Application from which this Application claims benefits. The disclosure of the Provisional Application, as noted above, contains exactly the same terminology referring to "rock mode" as is present in the Application itself. Therefore, Cooke, Jr. et al. is not a prior art reference to Applicants' Application. The weather radar site is believed not to be prior art to this Application, either.

The Office further asserts that "... if the feature of rock mode is well known to one skilled in the art as admitted [*sic*] by the applicant in his remarks, in paper #11, then the feature of rock mode is not patentable since well known and conventional methods are not patentable." First, Applicants, as explained above, have *not* admitted that the feature of rock mode is well known to one skilled in the art, but rather that the term "rock mode" would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art as having a certain meaning in interpreting Applicants' specification, and Applicants contend, as noted above, that the interpretation given to that term by the Office is unreasonable. However, *even if* rock mode is "well known," the Office has misstated the *prima facie* case required to show obviousness.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure. In *re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The mere assertion that rock mode is well-known in the art, even if it were true, fails to establish a suggestion or motivation to combine all of the elements of Applicants' claims in the manner recited therein. Also, distilling an invention down to the "gist" or "thrust" of an invention as is done by the Office by its assertion that "... if the feature of rock mode is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art ... the feature of rock mode is not patentable since well known and conventional methods are not patentable" disregards the requirement of analyzing the subject

matter of the claim "as a whole." *W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 851 (1984).

Claim 1, as herein amended, recites "... wherein said volume autoview mode can be performed in a rock mode wherein a rotation angle is applied to a 3D model, said rotation angle varying back and forth cyclically as the 3D model is rendered from frame to frame." No such rock mode wherein a rotation angle varying back and forth cyclically applied to a 3D model is taught or suggested by Holupka or any proper prior art reference of record in this Application. Therefore, it is submitted that Claim 1 is patentable over Holupka. Claim 35, as herein amended, recite similar features and are submitted to be patentable over Holupka for similar reasons.

Claims 2, 3, 6, 7, 17, and 18 are dependent directly or indirectly upon Claim 1. When the recitations of Claims 2, 3, 6, 7, 17, and 18 are considered in combination with those of Claim 1, it is submitted that Claims 2, 3, 6, 7, 17, and 18 are likewise patentable over Holupka et al.

Claims 36-39 and 42 are directly dependent upon Claim 35. When the recitations of Claims 36-39 and 42 are considered in combination with those of Claim 35, it is submitted that Claims 36-39 and 42 are likewise patentable over Holupka et al.

For these reasons, it is requested that the rejection of Claims 1-3, 6-7, 17-18, and 35-41 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Holupka et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,256,529 B1, hereinafter "Holupka") be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 4, 5, 8, 12, 19, 20, 21, 23-25, 27, 29 and 34 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holupka and Vining (U.S. Patent No. 5,782,762) is respectfully traversed.

Holupka is described above. Vining describes generating a wireframe model (16) from an isosurface (15). The wireframe model is formed as a series of polygonal surfaces

that approximates a surface of a region of interest such as a selected organ. The wireframe model is defined by a series of vertices which are interconnected by a set of line segments. The wireframe model appears as a three-dimensional wire mesh object which can be rendered into a three-dimensional image (17). The three-dimensional image is generated by appropriately shading the polygons of the wireframe model to provide a three-dimensional image of the selected organ. The three-dimensional image is displayed on a computer monitor (28). Additionally, the displayed imagery can be recorded on a video recorder (30) or photographed for future viewing. An input, in the form of a computer mouse (27), is provided on a graphics computer (26) to permit a user to manipulate the displayed imagery. Column 7, lines 41-57.

To the extent that Vining describes moving images, Vinings describes a rendering procedure that gives a user the ability to "fly" through a volume of data. See col. 18, lines 32-58. A "go to" procedure is also described, col. 18, line 64 to col. 19, line 21. However, Vining adds nothing to Holupka et al. to teach or suggest a "rock mode," as is recited in Claim 1. Thus, no combination of Holupka and Vining, alone or in combination, describes or suggests the claimed combination of Claim 1, so it is submitted that Claim 1 is patentable over the combination of Holupka and Vining.

Claims 4, 5, 8, and 12 depend directly from Claim 1. When the recitations of Claims 4, 5, 8, and 12 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 1, it is submitted that Claims 4, 5, 8, and 12 are likewise patentable over the combination of Holupka and Vining.

Claim 19, as herein amended, recites that the volume autoview mode "... can be performed in a rock mode wherein a rotation angle is applied to a 3D model, said rotation angle varying back and forth cyclically as the 3D model is rendered from frame to frame." As indicated above, no such rock mode is shown or suggested by the combination of Holupka et al. and Vinings. The Office stated with regard to original Claim 28 that col. 5, lines 1-4 of Holupka states that the transducers can rotate around an axis to obtain 3D images, which was understood as changing or adding angles to obtain the 3D images. However, it is submitted



that this reading of original Claim 28 (and hence, Claim 19 as herein amended) gives no weight to the term "rock mode," which is now recited in Claim 19. It is submitted that the term "rock mode" would be interpreted consistent with the ordinary meaning of the term, which is wholly consistent with the use of the term in the specification at page 11, 20 to page 12, line 4, leading to angular "rocking" such as that exemplified by Exhibit B. Such rocking is to be distinguished from the rotation ascribed to Holupka et al. by the Office. Therefore, it is submitted that Claim 19, as herein amended, is patentable over the combination of Holupka et al. and Vinings.

Claims 26 and 28 have been canceled, so the rejections of Claim 26 and 28 over Holupka et al. and Vinings should be withdrawn.

Claims 27 and 29, originally dependent upon Claim 26, have been amended to be dependent upon Claim 19.

Claims 20, 21, 23-25, 27, 29, and 34 are directly dependent upon Claim 19. When the recitations of Claims 20, 21, 23-25, 27, 29, and 34 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 19, it is submitted that Claims 20, 21, 23-25, 27, 29, and 34 are likewise patentable over Holupka et al. in combination with Vining.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 4, 5, 8, 12, 19, 20, 21, 23-25, 27, 29 and 34 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 13-16 and 42 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holupka and Edwards et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,787,889, hereinafter "Edwards") is respectfully traversed.

Holupka is described above. Edwards describes a computation of an orthogonal projection of a current state of a reconstruction volume, so that the volume can be seen to grow during a scan. An orthogonal projection is used because its computation is simpler to render (no interpolations need to be computed to transform from a reference coordinate

system to a displayed image raster coordinate system). A maximum intensity projection (MIP) rendering scheme is used in which a ray is cast along the depth of the volume, and the maximum value encountered is the value that is projected for that ray (e.g., the value used to derive a pixel for a given raster point on the 2D image projection). This rendering algorithm is computed efficiently on a multiprocessor (102/104). Column 13, lines 40-52.

Edwards et al. state that after a 3D volume is constructed and displayed, the operator is able to alter the viewing angle of the image. At col. 14, line 65 to col. 15, line 7, Edwards et al. state that the operator can view the volume from any angle or position and can also specify a subvolume to render, and that such operations can occur in real time. Also the operator can stop the incremental volume construction in process and work with the volume portion displayed to rotate the volume portion or change the viewing angle of such volume portion. The operator can also recommence volume construction at the new viewing angle. However, the Edwards et al. patent adds nothing to Holupka et al. to teach or suggest a rock mode, as recited in Claims 1 and 35. It is therefore submitted that Claims 1 and 35 are patentable over the combination of Holupka et al. in view of Edwards et al.

Claims 13-16 are directly or indirectly dependent upon Claim 1. When the recitations of Claims 13-16 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 1, it is submitted that Claims 13-16 are likewise patentable over the combination of Holupka et al. and Edwards et al.

Claim 42 is directly dependent upon Claim 35. When the recitations of Claim 42 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 35, it is submitted that Claim 42 is likewise patentable over the combination of Holupka et al. and Edwards et al.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 13-16 and 42 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 30-33 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holupka as modified by Vining and further in view of Edwards is respectfully traversed.

Holupka, Vining, and Edwards are described above. As indicated above, none of the references teaches or suggests a volume autoview mode that can be performed in a rock mode wherein a rotation angle is applied to a 3D model, said rotation angle varying cyclically as the 3D model is rendered from frame to frame, as recited in Claim 19. Therefore, it is submitted that Claim 19 is patentable over the combination of Holupka, Vining and Edwards.

Claims 30-33 are dependent, directly or indirectly, upon Claim 19. When the recitations of Claims 30-33 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 19, it is submitted that Claims 30-33 are likewise patentable over the combination of Holupka, Vining, and Edwards.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 30-33 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holupka is respectfully traversed.

Holupka is described above. As shown above, Claim 1 is patentable over Holupka, because Holupka et al. neither teaches nor suggests "a real-time, incrementally updated, three-dimensional view of the data is displayed, wherein said volume autoview mode can be performed in a rock mode wherein a rotation angle is applied to a 3D model, said rotation angle varying back and forth cyclically as the 3D model is rendered from frame to frame," as recited in Claim 1.

Claim 10 is directly dependent upon Claim 1. When the recitations of Claim 10 are considered in combination with those of Claim 1, it is submitted that Claim 10 is likewise patentable over Holupka et al.

For the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejections of Claim 10 be withdrawn.

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In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all the claims now active in this application are believed to be in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and favorable action is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully Submitted,

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October 13, 2004

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# Webster's Third New International Dictionary

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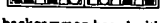
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or most substantial or sturdiest part of any material object (as the strength of wood), which forms the *aisle* of the boat — *Manuel* — *Le Livre de l'Art et du Mystère*, p. 60 : "the girder, the gaunt steel cervical support, or most substantial element or mainstay, principle (the cloisters have been described as the ~ of the middle class)"; Roy Lewis & Angus Maude (those branches of Armstrong's) (corn is the form of the aviation medicine — H.G. Wells) (2) : firm and resolute character — P.C. Mangelsdorf (3) : firm and resolute character — P.C. Mangelsdorf (4) : dealing with his frank admission of guilt) 3 : the edge of a book along which the pages are secured together in binding ; the part that shows as the book ordinarily stands on a shelf ; that is often lettered on the book

[illegible]

ty) pushed into the ~ by the brilliance and glamor of his  
3) a (1): the natural, physical, or material conditions  
that form the setting within which something is viewed or  
experienced (attractive private dwellings, all set in a ~ of  
physical luxuriance) (2) a (1): the social and street  
ambience that makes a gentle ~ to the strident tootings of the big  
American cars — Mollie Panter-Downes (2) a (2) an harmonic  
rhythmic accompaniment to a melodic line played or sung  
by a soloist (the ~ of a violin and cello harmonic ~ — Ralph  
B) (1): the conditions of circumstance that present  
themselves to stand in an antecedent, causal, or intimate relation to  
a phenomenon or development : SETTING, MILIEU (made an  
astute study of the ~ of the Crimean War) (the social  
~ of the Renaissance) (police probed into the  
~ of the murder) (2) a (2) a (1) the social and street



of (1)  
mov  
han  
of (1)  
pos  
imp  
2ba  
bac  
1ba  
an  
flo  
2ba  
in  
w  
bac





white crystalline acid *cyanoacetic acid* *cyanoacetic acid* that on heating decomposes into gold, cyanogen, and hydrogen cyanide — called also *tetracyanoacetic acid*

**cy-a-no-benzene** \sī'ā(nō)+n [cyan- + benzene] = BENZONITRILE

**cy-a-noc-hro-ro-lite** \sī'ā'nō'k'rō,wīl\ n-s [modif. of *It clano-crome* (fr. *clano-cyan- + crome*, fr. *Gk chrōma* (color) + *E -ite* — more at *CHROMATIC*); a mineral  $K_2Cu(SO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  consisting of a hydrous sulfate of potassium and copper found rarely at Vesuvius

**cy-a-no-cit-la** \sī'ā(nō'sid-ə)\ n, cap [NL, fr. *cy-an- + Gk klita, klissa* jay: akin to OE *higora, higure* magpie, jay, MLG *heger jay*, *hig* *hehara* jay, *Skt kiki, kiki* blue jay]; a genus of American jays largely blue in color — see *BLUE JAY* 1

**cy-a-no-cobalamin** \sī'ā(nō)+n [cyan- + cobalamin] = VITAMIN B<sub>12</sub> (1)

**cy-a-no-cor-tax** \sī'ā'nō'k'raks\ n, cap [NL, fr. *cy-an- + LL corax* raven, fr. *Gk korax* — more at *RAVEN*]; a genus of mostly green and yellow Central and So. American jays — see *GREEN JAY*

**cy-a-no-crystallin** \sī'ā(nō)+n [cyan- + crystallin]: the blue pigment of the shells and eggs of lobsters and crabs turned red by acids or boiling water

**cy-a-no-ethyl-ation** \sī'ā(nō)+n [cyan- + ethylation]: the introduction of the beta-cyano-ethyl group  $CNCH_2CH_2-$  into a compound usu. by means of acrylonitrile ( $\sim$  of cotton)

**cy-a-no-gen** \sī'ā'nō'jen\ n [F *cyano-gène*, fr. *cy-an- + -gène* -gen] 1: a univalent radical — CN present in hydrogen cyanide and other simple and complex cyanides (as ferricyanides) — called also *cyano group*; compare *ISOCYANO* 2: a colorless flammable poisonous gas ( $CN_2$ ) having an odor like that of peach leaves, variously formed (as by heating mercuric cyanide), and polymerizing readily — called also *dicyanogen*

**cyanogen bromide** n: a colorless crystalline poisonous compound CNBr having a pungent irritating vapor and used in organic synthesis

**cyanogen chloride** n: a colorless very pungent poisonous low-boiling liquid compound CNCl obtained by the action of chlorine on hydrocyanic acid or a cyanide and polymerizing on storage to cyanuric chloride

**cy-a-no-gen-ic** \sī'ā'nō+ [also *cy-a-no-gen-ic* \sī'ā'nō'jen-ik\ *adj* [cyan- + -genic]: capable of producing cyanide (as hydrogen cyanide) ( $\sim$  plants) ( $\sim$  glycosides)

**cyano group** n: CYANOGEN 1

**cy-a-no-guanidine** \sī'ā(nō)+n [cyan- + guanidine] = DICYANAMIDE

**cy-a-no-hy-drin** \sī'ā(nō'hīdrən\ also *cy-an-hy-drin* \sī'an-, -īn- + n [ISV *cyan- + hydrin*]: any of a class of organic compounds containing both cyano and alcoholic hydroxyl groups usu. made by the addition of hydrogen cyanide to an aldehyde or ketone; a hydroxy nitrile: esp: an alpha-hydroxy nitrile

**cy-a-no-mac-lur-in** \sī'ā(nō)+n [cyan- + mac-lur-in]: a colorless crystalline compound  $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$  found in jackwood

**cy-a-no-m-è-tre** \sī'ā'nō'mad-ə(r)\ n-s [F *cyanomètre*, fr. *cy-an- + -mètre* -meter] 1: an instrument for measuring degrees of blueness (as of the sky) 2: an apparatus for determining cyanogen or a cyanide

**cy-a-no-methemoglobin** \sī'ā'nō+ [also *cy-an-methemoglobin* \sī'an-, -īn- + n [ISV *cyan- + methemoglobin*]; orig. formed as *G xanmethemoglobin*: a bright red crystalline compound formed by the action of hydrogen cyanide on methemoglobin in the cold or on oxyhemoglobin at body temperature

**cy-a-no-mot-ric** \sī'ā(nō'mot-rik\ *adj*: of or relating to cyanometry

**cy-a-nom-è-try** \sī'ā'nō'mot-ri\ n-s 1: measurement of the blueness of light 2: determination of or with cyanogen or a cyanide: the use of the cyanometer

**cy-a-nop-è** \sī'ā'nōp-ə\ n-s [Gk *kyanōpēs* dark-eyed, fr. *kyan-* + *-opēs* (fr. *ōp-*, *ōps* eye, face) — more at *EYE*]; a person with fair hair and brown eyes — compare *GLAUCOPE*

**cy-a-n-o-phile** \sī'ā'nō'fil\ also *cy-an-o-phīl* \sī'an-, -īn- + n [ISV, back-formation fr. *cyanophilous*]: a cyanophilous tissue element

**cy-a-noph-i-lous** \sī'ā'nō'fīl-əs\ also *cy-a-n-o-phīl-ic* \sī'an-, -īn- + *adj* [ISV *cyan- + -philous*, *phīl-*: orig. formed as *G xyanophil*]: having an affinity for blue or green dyes — used of cells or tissues

**cy-a-no-phor-ic** \sī'ā'nō'fōrik\ *adj* [cyan- + -phore + -ic] = CYANOGENETIC

**cy-a-no-phy-ce-ae** \sī'ā'nō'fīs-ē, -fīs-ə\ [NL, fr. *cy-an- + -phyceae*] syn of MYXOPHYCEAE

**cy-a-no-phy-cean** \sī'ā'nō'fīshən\ also *cy-a-no-phy-ceous* \sī'ā'nō'fīsh-ən\ [NL *Cyanophyceae* + *E -an* or -ous] = MYXOPHYCEAN

**cyano-phycean** \sī'ā'nō'fīshən\ n-s: any member of the Myxophyceae + BLUE-GREEN ALGAE

**cy-a-no-phy-cin** \sī'ā'nō'fīs-ən\ n-s [ISV *cyanophyce* (fr. NL *Cyanophyceae* + *-in*): granular protein material forming food reserve in the cells of blue-green algae and concentrated esp. in the peripheral region of the cell

**cy-a-noph-y-ta** \sī'ā'nō'fīt-ə\ n pl, cap [NL, fr. *cy-an- + -phyta*]: a division or other category of lower plants co-extensive with the class Myxophyceae

**cy-a-no-plat-inite** \sī'ā(nō)+n [cyan- + platinite] = PLATINO-CYANIDE

**cy-a-nose** \sī'ā'nōs-ə\ also *-ōs-* also *cy-an-o-sitē* \sī'ā'nō'sīt-ē\ n-s [cyanose fr. F, fr. *cy-an- + -ose*; cyanosite fr. *cyano-* + *-ite*] = CHALCOCYANITE

**cy-a-nosed** \sī'ā'nōs-əd\ *adj* [NL *cyanosis* + *E -ed*]: affected with cyanosis

**cy-a-no-sis** \sī'ā'nōs-īs\ n pl *cyano-sis* \sī'ā'nō'sīs-īs\ [NL, fr. *Gk kyanōsis* dark blue color, fr. *kyan-* + *-ōsis* -osis]: a dusky bluish or purplish discoloration of skin or mucous membranes due to deficient oxygenation of the blood either locally (as in certain vasomotor disturbances) or systemically (as in some congenital heart defects)

**cy-a-no-spi-za** \sī'ā'nō'spī-zə\ [NL, fr. *cy-an- + Gk spiza* chaffinch] syn of PASSERINA

**cy-a-notic** \sī'ā'nōt-ik\ *adj* [fr. NL *cyanosis*, after such pairs as NL *chlorotic* + *-ic*]: relating to or associated with cyanosis ( $\sim$  heart disease) + CYANOSE

**cy-a-not-ri-chite** \sī'ā'nō't-ri-chīt\ n-s [G *xyanotrichiti*, fr. *xyan-* + *Gk trich-*, *thrix* hair + *G -it-ri-* — more at *TRICHINA*]; a mineral  $Cu_2Al_2(SO_4)(OH)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$  occurring as a hydrous basic copper aluminum sulfate in bright blue fibrous forms

**cy-a-no-type** \sī'ā'nō'tīp\ n [cyan- + -type]: BLUEPRINT

**cyans pl of CYAN**

**cy-an-ur-a-mide** \sī'ā'nō'ryā'mīd\, (sī'ā'nō'ryā'mīd\, (sī'ā'nō'ryā'mīd\ n-s [G *xyanuramid*, fr. *xyanuride* cyanuric acid + *amid* amide] = MELAMINE

**cy-a-nu-rate** \sī'ā'nō'ryāt-ē, -rīt\ n-s [ISV *cyanuric* + *-ate*]: a salt or ester of cyanuric acid

**cy-a-nu-ret** \sī'ā'nō'ryāt-ē\ n-s [cyan- + -uret]: CYANIDE

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**cy-a-nu-ric** \sī'ā'nō'ryāt-ē, -rīt\ n-s [ISV *cyanuric* + *-ate*]: a salt or ester of cyanuric acid

**cy-a-nu-ret** \sī'ā'nō'ryāt-ē\ n-s [cyan- + -uret]: CYANIDE

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**cyclosporeae**

**cy.clog.o.ny** \sī'klājəné\ *n* -ES [cycl- + -geny]: LIFE CYCLE

than benzene and is usu. made by catalytic polymerization of acetylene under pressure

(fr. *kyklos* ring, circle) + *-ōsis* -osis — more at WHEEL] : the